$\label{eq:table 2.} \begin{tabular}{ll} TABLE~2. Number, incidence $rate^1$, and median days2 away from work for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work3 for musculoskeletal disorders4 by part of body and ownership, Nevada, 2014 \\ \end{tabular}$

Part	Musculoskeletal disorders (MSDs)		
	Number	Incidence rate	Median days away from work
Total minute in dustmif 6.7	2 020	25.4	40
Total private industry ^{5,6,7}	3,030	35.4	12
Neck, including throat	20	.3	12
Neck, except internal location of diseases or disorders	20	.3	12
Trunk	1,530	17.9	10
Back, including spine, spinal cord	1,160	13.5	6
Back, including spine, spinal cord, unspecified	290	3.4	7
	100	1.1	10
Thoracic region		7.7	_
Lumbar region	660		5
Multiple back regions	100	1.1	14
Abdomen	130	1.5	15
Abdomen, except internal location of diseases or disorders	130	1.5	15
Pelvic region	210	2.5	30
Hip(s)	30	.4	17
Groin	180	2.1	30
Jpper extremities	1,060	12.4	10
Shoulder(s), including clavicle(s), scapula(e)	570	6.6	17
Arm(s)	220	2.5	7
Arm(s), unspecified	30	.4	82
Upper arm(s)	20	.2	19
	150	1.7	7
Elbow(s)	180	2.1	8
Wrist(s)			
Hand(s)	40	.4	9
Finger(s), fingernail(s)	20	.3	5
Multiple upper extremities locations	60	.7	6
Shoulder(s) and arm(s)	50	.6	6
_ower extremities	300	3.5	21
Leg(s)	250	2.9	21
Knee(s)	190	2.3	26
Lower leg(s)	30	.3	21
Ankle(s)	30	.3	10
Foot (feet)	20	.3	6
Foot (feet), unspecified	20	.3	6
Wolffels besterred	440	4.0	20
Multiple body parts	110	1.3	22
Neck and back	30	.3	65
Shoulder(s) and back	20	.2	133
	60	.7	14
Other multiple body parts	60	.7	14

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 2. Number, incidence rate1, and median days2 away from work for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work3 for musculoskeletal disorders4 by part of body and ownership, Nevada, 2014 -Continued

Part	Musculoskeletal disorders (MSDs)		
	Number	Incidence rate	Median days away from work
Total state government ^{5,6,7}	30	11.2	9
Total local government ^{5,6,7}	290	38.9	4
Trunk	90	12.6	2
Back, including spine, spinal cord	80	10.9	2 2 2
Back, including spine, spinal cord, unspecifiedLumbar region	20 40	2.2 5.1	2 5
Upper extremities	90	12.1	6
Shoulder(s), including clavicle(s), scapula(e)	50	6.1	4
Arm(s)	30	4.1	6
Upper arm(s)	30	3.8	6
Lower extremities	90	12.5	4
Leg(s)	80	11.2	4
Knee(s)	80	10.6	4

¹ The incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as (N/EH) x 20,000,000, where

N = number of injuries and illnesses

EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year

20,000,000 = base for 10,000 equivalent full-time workers

(working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

Days-away-from-work cases include those that resulted in days away from work, some of which also included job transfer or restriction.

Musculoskeletal disorders include cases in which the nature of the injury or illness is pinched nerve; herniated disc; meniscus tear; sprains, strains, tears; hernia (traumatic and nontraumatic); pain, swelling, and numbness; carpal or tarsal tunnel syndrome; Raynaud's syndrome or phenomenon; musculoskeletal system and connective tissue diseases and disorders, and when the event or exposure leading to the injury or illness is overexertion and bodily reaction, unspecified; overexertion involving outside sources; repetitive motion involving microtasks; other and multiple exertions or bodily reactions; and rubbed, abraded, or jarred by vibration.

- Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

 Data for Mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System-- United States, 2012) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore, estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.
- Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

Note: Dash indicates data do not meet publication guidelines. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating state agencies.

² Median days away from work is the measure used to summarize the varying lengths of absences from work among the cases with days away from work. Half the cases involved more days and half involved fewer days than a specified median. Median days away from work are represented in actual values.